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PRC-ADB Cooperation in Education
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Technical Assistance in the PRC's Education Sector

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ADB in the PRC

- Goal:

Inclusive growth and sustainable development

- Means:

- Policy Development
- Innovation
- Knowledge Sharing

TAs on Education

- General Education
- Technical and Vocational Education and Training
- Labor and Employment

General Education

Improving Basic
Education through ICTs
(2003-2006)

Compulsory Education
Financing
(2004-2009)

Propose effective policies to improve
EFFECTIVENESS and **QUALITY** of education in the PRC:
ADB's response to support the implementation of the
PRC's 10th/11th Five Year Plan

General Education

Establish model schools on ICTs and Sciences in Shaanxi Province
– Piggy backed TA on Wenchuan Earthquake Rehabilitation Project
(2010-)



Technical and Vocational Education and Training

- TVET Development - Guangdong and Hunan provinces (2007- 2009)
- Shanxi Development Strategy for TVET (2008-2009)

TAs assist provinces to carry out in-depth and provincial-wide studies to identify local challenges for TVET development



Labor and Employment

Employment
Services for Migrant
Workers –
Shandon, Sichuan
and Shanxi
provinces

(2006-2008)

Improvement of
Public Employment
Service in the
Western Region –
Qinghai province

(2009-2010)

Strengthening
Employment
Service and TVET in
Sichuan province

(to be approved in
2009)

TVET is one of the key elements in improving public employment service and strengthening labor market-education linkages.

Innovation

- Develop relevant policy recommendations
- Establish partnerships with academia to achieve cost effectiveness and promote capacity development of young researchers in the PRC
- Introduce modern research methodologies and in-depth analysis
- Seek inputs from top-notch international consultants and overseas study visits

Knowledge Sharing

投资未来 全民教育在中国

近年来，中国政府大力推动义务教育的发展，并取得了显著成效。然而，要达到让所有学生都有学上、上好学的目标，中国政府仍面临种种困难和挑战。其中，如何确保教育财政更加充足、公平地分配是社会关注的焦点之一。为更好地解决这一难题，中国同亚洲发展银行达成合作协议，开展“中国义务教育财政改革”研究，项目的执行机构为教育部财务司，咨询机构为北京师范大学教育管理学院。

经过各方一年的努力，该项目在如何建立健全中国义务教育经费保障长效机制上提出以下五方面建议：

一、瞄准贫困寄宿生生活补助标准，将资助范围扩展到有贫困学生

目前国家已经减免了全部学生的学杂费，并提供了免费教科书，基本实现了免费义务教育，但由上学带来的生活费增加成为贫困学生辍学的潜在风险，尤其是贫困寄宿生面临的成本更高，风险更大。现行的贫困寄宿生生活补助标准是小学生2元/天，初中生3元/天，根据测算仍然无法满足寄宿生的实际需求，贫困寄宿生生活补助应再提高1倍，同时将非寄宿的贫困生纳入资助范围。

二、消除教育投入的地区差异

2000年以来，中央政府加大对中西部农村及偏远地区教育投入的支持力度。然而，教育财政的校际差异并没有减小，在一些省份校际差异甚至在继续扩大。区域差异、城乡差异和城乡的内部差异依然显著存在。要完善教育经费保障机制就必须更加关注公平问题，改进教育资源分配方式，请各地界定各级政府经义务教育投入中的财政责任，各级政府应该承担起消除县域内的校际差异的责任。

三、提高公用经费标准

长期以来，农村义务教育公用经费投入不足，不能够满足学校的实际需求，导致大部分学校无法按照国家和地方的课程标准的有关要求，开展课程，严重影响到了农村义务教育的质量。为实现“双高”普九的目标，必须提高公用经费标准。



四、规范标准化的公用经费测算方法

从理论上讲公用经费的标准的测算有许多方面，从操作层面看，需要政府拿出一套相对稳定的合理的公用经费测算方法，以保证不同地区、不同学校能根据实际需求获得充足的公用经费支持。测算方法对于具体的支出项目应该给出标准化的测算方法与依据，同时考虑教育财政投入与教育产出(学生学习成绩)的关系。

五、建立义务教育财政监测和评价体系

监测与评价体系是教育财政决策是否有效实施的重要保障。目前对于新机制的实施与落实情况还缺乏科学客观全面的监测与评价体系，为保障新机制的有效实施与完善，应该加强这一体系的建设，尤其对于各级政府职责的评价，以及新机制目标的实现程度要重点关注。

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Asian Development Bank (ADB) Technical Assistance to the
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